

The Fashion Magazine Section

Home and Fashion

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR FURNITURE



ODDS AND ENDS

Worth Knowing.

If many of the books look shabby in the bookcase cover them with tan mottled paper. They can be marked on the back with India ink.

Apple stains on the hands can be removed by rubbing them with the inside of the apple peel or with a little lemon juice. Rub in clear water.

Cups and jugs often show a want of strict cleanliness about the handles. This is easily prevented by an occasional scrubbing with a small well-soaped brush.

Never place a good piece of furniture very near a fireplace register. The heat dries the wood and glue, often causing rot where the parts are joined together.

Should the oven get too hot white baking but a cup of cold water in rather than leave the door open. In baking delicate cakes in a gas stove it is nearly always desirable to keep a small dish of water in the oven.

To blacken tan boots wash the leather in kerosene, then with a brush apply a coat of oil. Rub thoroughly, then polish with a brush as usual.

Vaseline stains on linen should be removed.

A YELLOW ROOM

It was not a north room, either. Where yellow is so very helpful in brightening a cold quarter of the house, but it was one of the sunny eastern rooms. The walls were covered with yellow paper—one of the old-time chintz prints—without a border, and the ceiling was a deep cream. A molding of gold was placed at the dividing space between the walls and ceiling. The furniture of this room was a light oak, an imitation of mission furniture, and the plain bed, dresser and wash stand were trimmed with white dotted swiss over yellow covers. The pictures—and they were few, though lively selections—were small with gold frames—that little narrow gold material that sells for 3 cents a foot. The floor was painted a yellow to match the walls, then highly varnished and the rugs were yellow matting, all edges bound with cloth to make them more substantial and protect edges from fraying. Three windows were draped alike at one side of the room, while between them was placed a large yellow wood table, covered with house plants. Every blind was pulled to the ceiling, the sunshine flooded the room and it would be impossible to find a prettier room any place, unless, perhaps, its chief charm was luxuries.

moved before the garments are washed, even though the stains only look like grass, moss or dirt. The right plan is to wash these stains in kerosene, turpentine or alcohol before putting them in water.

Prolong Life of Parasol.

Every one knows how a silk parasol will split in the folds after being laid aside for any length of time. This can be to a great extent avoided, as follows: When putting the parasol away, place in each fold a loose roll of tissue paper. This keeps the folds open and prevents the sharp creases which split the silk. Then slip a bag over the parasol (an old pillow slip will do), run the bag over the handle and draw together, and it is ready to hang away.

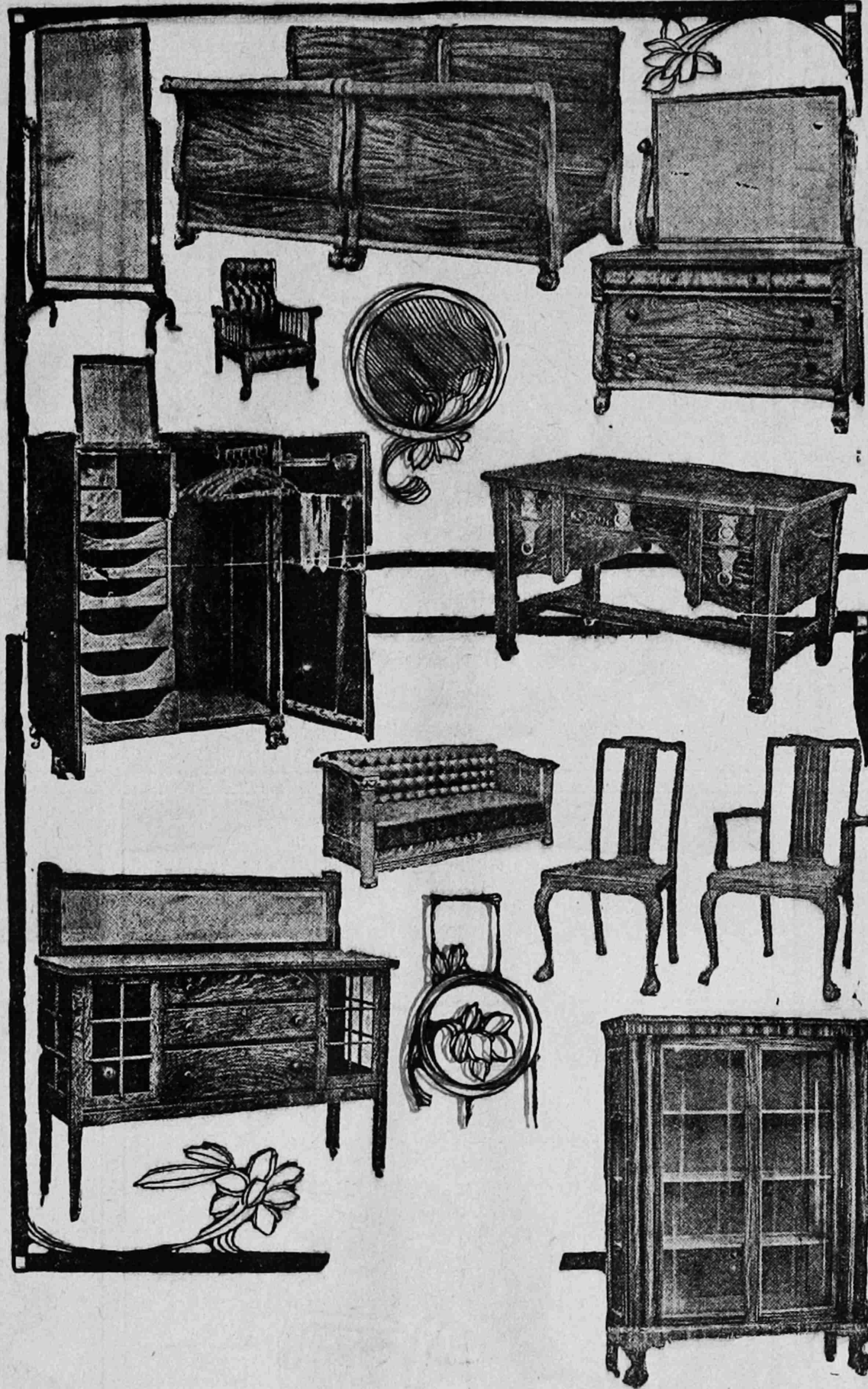
MEATS

Never pour water into the pan in which you roast lamb. Rub the meat with salt and pepper and scatter flour lightly over the top. Then cover with the "leaf" of fat which comes with the roast. Cover with a second pan of same size and baste with the juices of the meat. Water destroys the flavor.

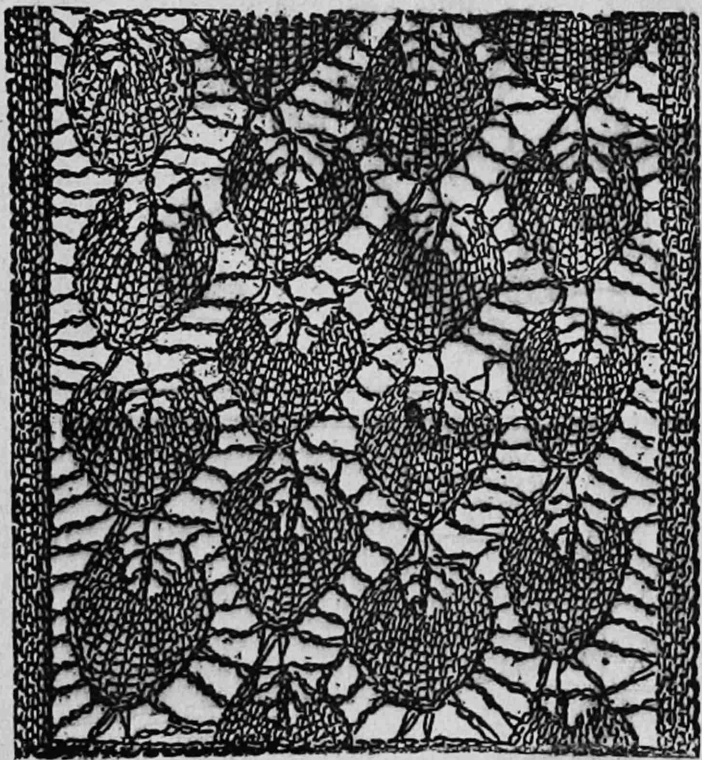
When ordering Hamburger steak select the meat. Do not permit the butcher to put in tallings and discolored scraps. Fresh rump or round is best. Have it first ground, then laid on the meat block and the onion chopped into it with a cleave.

To get best results in stewing chicken according to the good old-fashioned methods, disjoint the fowl, wipe each piece clean and drop into water just coming to a boil. Cover tightly and set back on the stove to simmer very gently. When about half done add salt. When the meat is just ready to drop from the bone you will find your stock greatly reduced. Add an equal quantity of milk, thicken with flour and then add pepper and parsley chopped fine. Serve on crisp toast.

If you intend to serve cold ham whole par boil and then bake it. Scrub the ham thoroughly and soak over night in cold water. Next morning wipe off clean, lay in cold water in a granite iron pot and bring just to a boil. Pour off this water, add more cold and bring to a boil the second time; add a handful of bay leaves and some whole cloves. Simmer for two hours, remove from the pot, peel off the skin, lay in a dripping pan in which you have poured a cup of water and one of sherry. Cover with bread crumbs and pepper, bake until golden brown.



Knitted Insertion for Window Curtains



THE SEWING CIRCLE

Jet tassels are extremely fetching and give a very pretty sparkle here and there on a gown of dark tulle or satin.

The hems of satin gowns are faced up several inches with flannel, to give the limp, clinging effect around the feet.

If you would have a pretty kimono make it of white crepe and trim the edges with plaited bands of silk.

Mark sheets in one corner and pillow cases on the wrong side of the hem. Red filo silk is frequently used for marking bed linen, since it does not fade and is a thread well adapted for outline work.

See that your sewing basket or sewing bag is equipped with a small magnet, to which a string three or four feet long is attached. It will save you lots of work when you drop a needle, for it will find it for you.

When hemstitching, to save counting threads and insure an even stitch, a row of machine stitching is a great help after drawing the threads through the space on the side next to the hem. This should be done before basting the hem. The tension should be loose enough not to draw

and the machine stitch or the right length to regulate the hemstitch.

It takes an artist to properly fashion a dress skirt with two seams, one at the front, the other at the back. It is mounted above the waistline, as are, indeed, most dress skirts this season, and it hangs quite straight. Such skirts are decorated on each side of these seams and many clever arrangements are found in decorations of buttons, braids, folds and the like.

Ragged gloves are one of the worst marks of the careless girl. A mistake too often made is mending gloves with silk. In notion counters can be bought a plait of cotton threads of various colors, intended for this purpose. With it should be kept a small piece of wax, a thimble and a glove and a paper of glove needles, which have the points slightly flattened. It will take but a few moments to stop and mend the tiniest hole, for if you let it go the rip is sure to become longer and then the repairing—no matter how carefully done—is bound to show. "A stitch in time saves nine" and makes your gloves look better.



THE KITCHEN

NEW DRESS FOR HAMB—Heat a pint of gray left from a pot roast to make a real spinach, chutneys and French mushrooms, chopped, and a teaspoonful each of currant jelly and sherry, and thin large slices of cold meat; warm thoroughly and serve with pieces of toast, sliced lemon, and water-cress.

MASHED POTATOE BALLS—Take two cups of potatoes, seasoned with salt and pepper, stir in one egg well beaten, half cup of milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half cup of flour. Mold in balls and fry in hot fat till brown.

STUFFED EGG PLANT—Have tender plant, scoop out contents, leaving a one-half inch wall. Chop the inside, cook ten minutes in boiling water; drain; add to pulp three tablespoons bread crumbs, one tablespoon butter, salt and pepper, one-half of an onion minced, two tablespoons minced ham. Fill shells, bake 20 minutes and serve as a side dish.

SAVE-ALL MINCE MEAT—One cup cooked meat, two cups chopped apple, one-half cup seeded and chopped raisins, one cup jelly, marmalade or preserves, one lemon, one cup brown sugar, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one tablespoon apple, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup strong coffee, one-fourth cup vinegar. The usual used may be any portions of cooked steak, roast or boiled beef, veal or tongue, corned beef, lean mutton or venison. The fruit may be apples, raw or stewed, or a variety of berries, jams, preserves, etc. too small to be used on the table. Mix all thoroughly.

PEANUT COOKIES—One-fourth cup butter (melted), one-half cup sugar, two tablespoons milk, one egg, one cup of sifted flour, one-half teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, three-fourths cup raisins. Mix in the usual manner, add the eggs beaten without separating the whites from the yolks. Press a few whole pieces of nuts to garnish the tops of the cookies and add the rest pounded fine in a mortar at the last. Drop on a buttered tin, a teaspoon in each.

TO CLEAN PAINTINGS

To clean an oil painting that is covered with dirt and fly specks wipe all the dust from the painting with a soft cloth. Put a little linseed oil in a saucer and, dipping a finger in the oil, rub the painting gently. It will require time and patience, but the effect will repay you. Artists say that in cleaning a painting nothing but the fingers dipped in oil or in water should be used.

GOOD CEMENT

The following cement is said to stick on anything: Take of clear gum arabic two ounces, of fine starch one ounce and a half, and of white sugar half an ounce. Reduce the gum arabic to powder and dissolve it in as much water as a laundress would use to render one ounce and a half of starch fit for use. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the gum solution. Then place the mixture in a vessel and plunge the vessel itself in boiling water and let it remain there until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar, and remain so. It can be kept from spoiling by dropping in a lump of gum camphor, or a little oil of cloves or sassafras. This cement is said to be very strong indeed, and will cause glazed surfaces to adhere perfectly. It is useful for repairing specimens of rocks, minerals or fossils that may have been accidentally broken.

FASHIONDOM

Black satin, mesaline, or satin faced crepe is exceedingly stylish in colored dresses.

Sleeves reach to the wrist and mold the arm with a somewhat unflattering faithfulness.

For visiting cards old English, Roman block, and old-fashioned script are all fashionable.

For shopping street, or general service the skirt is usually plain and in clearing length.

The opera bags seen this year are elaborate affairs on which many gold spangles are employed.

Thin wrathes of flowers made of ribbon achieve the daintiest kind of decoration for girls' frocks.

In fur coats one finds a survival of the kimono sleeve, fitted into the arm and made into a coat sleeve.

Many of the season's coats have sashes coming from beneath the vest or from the edges of the consolate collar, either one adding a stylish touch.

The deep, narrow yoke is an insistent feature of this season's modes and is in perfect harmony with the tendency toward tall, slender effects.

In this day of slashed skirts and petticoated ankles both slippers and stockings have assumed a place of luxury and importance undreamed of in other times.

Muffs and neckpieces of marabout are popular just at present, and particularly is this the case with the kind known as the clustered marabout.

Fur is used only for collars and cuffs but around the bottom of coats of various lengths, especially the long and the three-quarter length coats.

Brother and sister are the titles given respectively to the sylphoicker and princess slip—two garments of Italian silk warranted to give the new figure.



MILADY'S BEAUTY

Proper Care of Toothbrush. After cleaning your teeth in the morning by your toothbrush in a glass of cold water and set it in the sun for one hour.

Beauty Sleeps.

The woman who wants to derive the fullest benefit from her beauty sleep, says

Beauty Sleeps.

Olive oil, taken internally, arouses a torpid liver, and the complexion has no more its usual glow. Worrying thoughts make furrows in the brow and set lines round the mouth. A little light in a bedroom is a good thing for some people, for it will act cheerfully upon the nerves and drive away nightmares.

It is well to remember that all flowers look better for loosening up a trifle and few look well packed tightly together. One of the safe rules to follow is to heed the natural growth of the flower, whenever possible.

Flowers that grow in thick clusters are certain to look well in masses, while those that grow singly and far apart should not be crowded. The object should always be to bring out the whole beauty of the flowers and to let everything else be secondary to that.

Chrysanthemums and sweet peas are examples of the few flowers that do not need foliage as a relief. Nearly all others look far better amid green leaves. A trailing green vine is often just the touch that is needed to soften a stiff arrangement. Asparagus fern is an airy feathery green, suitable only for fragile and delicate flowers in loose arrangement.

Wood sorrel has delicate leaves that look well with sweet peas and other small flowers, but as a rule a flower's own foliage suits it best. The vases used play an important part in the success of flower arrangement. Colorless, transparent vases are always safe and sometimes absolutely necessary. Bowls are beautiful for short-stemmed flowers, and the cheaper variety are sometimes the best. An ordinary glass fish globe displays the full beauty of the stems to far greater advantage than a cut-glass rose bowl. The colorless glass olive bottle, going straight up and down, is more to be desired than opaque vases, which hide decorative stems. Tall, slender vases are suitable for long-stemmed flowers. It is said that the height of long-stemmed flowers should be one and one-half times the height of the vase.

Yellow flowers in a dark blue jar are effective, and brilliant red flowers look well in the neutral gray jars of some of the Japanese ware. The purple violet finds its richness intensified in a pale yellow jar. Pansies and violets both look best in a heavy jar, preferably of cylindrical shape.

It is well not to mix flowers of different kinds and different colors. A cluster of blossoms all presenting the same hue is usually the most effective arrangement. Some flowers, such as the chrysanthemum or a rose, when long-stemmed and handsome, are set off to advantage when a single flower alone occupies the vase.

Good Dentrifice. As a dentifrice and mouth wash borax is unexcelled. It cleanses the mouth, hardens the gums and relieves cavity. In using it for the teeth make a powder of one ounce each powdered borax and pulverized castile soap and two ounces of precipitated chalk.

PUTTING ON GLOVES. The thumb should be gently worked down until it is properly in place, which is with the seam coming directly down either side of the thumb.

Observe the gloved hands of women and you will find that this is rarely the case. It is by no means uncommon to see the seam going directly across the thumb nail.

Once properly in place the glove acquires a partial life. It can then be drawn off, and, after the fingers have been carefully adjusted, may be put on again.

Care should be taken to keep it from twisting the second time. After gloves are put on twice the battle is practically won, though care should always be exercised in putting on gloves.

It is a good plan, before putting on new gloves to adjust each finger separately, removing one before another is tried.

This gives each finger conformity to the shape of the future wearer, and there is no pulling or stretching out of shape.

If the glove is inclined to be tight across the knuckles after all four fingers are in place and before the thumb has been adjusted, smooth the hand down as well as possible and close the fist gently and slowly but firmly three or four times.

This will stretch the material a trifle, and will obviate a tear or rip later.

When selecting a plume

The quill should be one continuous piece, glossy and pliable. The fess must be wide, pliable and without defective marks visible to the eye.

When buying a black ostrich plume always be careful to select the one with the finest gloss.

Dull black, soft, glossy and pliable indicate a poor quality of plume or poor dyeing. If it is the latter the plume may be redipped, but if the former it is no good except for lining, and poor lining at that.

A good plume properly worn should last five years at least.

This allows for one curling a year and one, possibly two, redippings if the plume was originally a light color.

A good black plume that has been properly recurred will be pretty old and seen a lot of wear before it will need to be redipped.

One reason why many good black plumes lose their color and gloss is that they are scorched when being recurred.

The only remedy for this is a bath in the dyepot, and often that not the result is only a rusty black.

If a person hasn't the time or patience to curl her own plumes she should be particular to get a skillful repairer.

The most popular and useful ostrich feather is the eighteen-inch plume in black.

Get the best grade, recur it carefully yourself or have it done by a skillful repairer and you will have your money's worth of wear from it.